

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the final interpretation report for the T13P Flinders Survey of May 1980. The survey was shot by Geophysical Service International on May 6, 7 and 8, 1980, and comprises 400.475 kilometres of 48 fold reflection data. The interpretation report is an integration of the new acquisition with original and reprocessed data from earlier surveys.

The permit is located east of the Furneaux Islands, north-east of Tasmania. It had been held prior to 1979 as four separate permits, in the east by Magellan Petroleum and in the west by Esso and BHP.

The permit includes much of the Southern shelf of the Gippsland Basin. The central Gippsland Basin is the site of the largest oilfields in Australia. The giant Kingfish field, containing reserves in excess of a billion barrels is centered at 30° 33'S and 148° 15'E. The northern boundary of T-13P is at 30° 15', just 80 kilometres south of this field.

To the west is the crystalline Bassian High, which is sub aerial in north-eastern Tasmania, the Furneaux Islands and Wilson's Promontory in Victoria. Eastwards the basin is step-faulted consequent to the Australia-New Zealand continental breakup. The blocks continue down the continental rise, and the basin is bounded by the Tasman Abyssal Plain.

Trending roughly west to east, near the Victoria Tasmania border is the Bass Canyon. Source and reservoir are provided by the Latrobe Group, also known as the Latrobe Coal Measures (L.C.M.). These comprise sands, shales and coal, deposited from the Upper Cretaceous through Eocene. Seal is sometimes provided within the Gippsland oil and gas fields by shales within this group. More commonly, seal is provided by the calcareous muds and marls of the Lakes Entrance Formation.